JAMES GORDON BENNE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR STREET S. T. CONSESS OF FULTON AND MASSAU ST

THE DAILY SEELAD, too come per copy. If per co THE PAULE NEELAD, comy Wednesday, of four THE LT FEBLLD, every Smorthay, of the conic per springs to per smooth, the Stroppens edition, by per smooth, but any part of Great British, or \$500 may part of the Openinson, but a collade pasters. OLDSTARY COLRESPOSDENCE, containing temportems, containing temportems, containing temporters of the secret, if used will be like post for. 22 TW FOREIGN COLRESPONDEMY ARE FAR. LANCE SACTORS OF SEAL LEST LEFTERE AND FOREIGN

NO NOTICE takes of canonimous correspondence. We do not a short bloss relected.

JOB PRINTING executed with neathers, observes and de-DEACH THREMESTS removed every day; advertisements in 10 THRTHREMESTS removed overy day; advertisements in parted in the Weskly Basalo, Panilly Herald, and in the California and Baropean Editions.

AMURENCETS THIS SYMPLEC.

WISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-ILLUSION OF A PAINTEE-BOWELT THEATEN COMMY SIEDER DRIVER-RORY O'MORS-MARRIED BARK-BEN, THE SOATSWAIN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, Strondway, opposite Bond-

WALLACE'S THEATRY, Broadway - LONDON ASSESSMENT LAURA RESPONS THRATER PROGRAM - BACHAEL, THE RESPECTORISCAL LESSON - MONERT MAGAINE.

NEW OLVEPIC THEATRE, Broadway - A FAINT HEART REVER WOR & PAIR LADY - WIZARD SELFT. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, SPINGWET-BOUTS BURDELL BART -DISSOLVENC VIEWS, PRATS CO MANGE &C.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 441 Brossway MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway-Wegge Melopies

New York, Friday, September 5, 1857.

Mails for Europe THE NEW YORK HERALD-REITION FOR BURDER. The mail steamship North Star, Capt Lefevre, will leave this city to day, at noon, for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails will close at half past ten o'clock in

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock to the more ing. Bingle contes, in wrappers six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Now York Haraid will be received at the following places

LONDON—Am & European Express Co , 51 King William st.
PARS— Do do S Piace de la Bourse PARSE— Do 60 S Flace to a control Livescot.—Do 10 Experience.—R Stuart, 10 Exclusing street. East.
HANKS—Am & European Express Co., 31 Rue Cornellie.

The contents of the Eur pean edition of the Hunand will combine the caws received by mail and telegraph at this office during the previous week, and up to the nour of

NEW YORK TERALD-CALIFORNIA RDITION.

The United States coall steamship Stat of the West, Capt. . will have this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for The mails for Canfornia and other parts of the Pacific

will close a one o'clock The New YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world

will be pur haped at enven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for malling, sixpence Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible

The hears.

Governor King, the Lieutenaut Governor and the State Comptroller, under the escort of the Quarantine Commissioners, and quite a numerous party, yesterday took an excursion down the bay, and inspected the Seguine's Point Hospitals and the dif ferent localities in the harbor that have been favorably mentioned as suitable sites for a permanent Quarantine. At Seguine's Point they were met by a large party of Staten Islanders, who were not backward in informing the State officers that if Se guine's Point was made a portion of the permanent Quarantine establishment the present buildings and other structures that might be erected there would not be allowed to stand a long time. Meantime the Quarantine Commissioners have submitted a report announcing the selection of Seguine's Point and the old Orchard Shoal, to be conjointly used for a permanent Quarantine. An early report upon the matter is promised by the State officers. As the case stands, the subject is resolving itself into a shape surpassing in interest any prior aspect it has as-

The election of the Edward Cooper Committee delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse, on the 10th inst., took place in the several wards of the city last evening. It passed off quietly. We give the details in another column.

The Croton Aqueduct Board is still in a quandary as to who is entitled to the contract for building the new grand reservoir. The two lowest hids were somewhat informal, but the contractors claim the privilege to amend them. The lowest formal bidders contend that the others cannot amend their bids, and each party has engaged counsel. The argument of the second and third lowest bidders was neard yesterday, and a full statement of the case will be found elsewhere.

The preceedings in the Supreme Court relative to admitting Mrs. Cunningham to bail, were, after argument of counsel, adjourned to Tuesday next, when Judge Peabody will render his decision.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Mechanics' Banking Association was discussed yesterday before Judge Peabody, and adjourned till to-day, when a receiver will be appointed.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid, of the Burmah mission, delivered a very interesting farewell address before the Young Men's Mission Society last evening, in the Stanton street Baptist church. Mr. Kincaid sails to day for Europe, and from thence will proceed to Burmah to resume his missionary labors.

The steamer Oregon, that formerly ran on the Hudson river, was towed to Quarantine yesterday, and received on board the passengers of the steamship Il inois. The latter steamer is to be thoroughly cleaned and furnigated, and then to come up to the city. All the passengers of the Illinois will be required to remain on the Oregon till the Health Officer deems it prudent to allow them to proceed to New York. The fever of which the passengers are sick is Chagres fever, and not yellow fever.

We publish elsewhere a full report of the proceed ings of the Free State Mass Meeting and Convention recently held at Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. It will be seen that the meeting, after much discussion, concluded to participate in the October election and that Marcus J. Parrott received a unanimous nomination for Delegate to Congress.

Cour correspondent at St. Paul, Minnesota, states that the constitutional conventions closed their sessions on the 29th ult, after deliberating for seven weeks. The constitutions produced by both bodies were identical. They were regarded as fully meeting the requirements of the public welfare, and parties were organizing for the election of officers in October. The treasurer had refused to honor the drafts of the democratic delegates, but as he had no money to pay any one the circumstance was passe 1 over quietly. Gov. Medary's party had routed the Indians, with loss to the latter. A report was prevalent of the extermination of Inkpadutah's band.

with the exception of one man. The cotton market was more active yesterday, withquotable change in prices. The raics embraced about leans to Liverpool. Flour was again dull and lower, cape cially common grades of State and Western, while sales 2c. per bushel Corn sold to a fair extent, at 76% for Western mixed. Pork sold at \$25 25 a \$25 50 for mean and \$21 to \$21 25 for prime. Sugars were quite antive closed at %c. advance on good grocery goods The sales comprised about 2,100 hhds. Cubs mus tage of brown Slams, and 1,6% Savanae, at prices given in another column. The bulk of the sales were made in bond for

export it should by remembered by those who

megnify in their minds the supply of sugar in this marhot, that although the stock of moisdes (segure and molasses combined, or sugars takes from the pane for mar het before granulation is completed,) commans only about sixty per cent of sugar freed from molasses; hence a stock of 19,000 hhds. melade only contains in reality 11,400 hhds. of sugar. Molade can only be used for re dult g purposes, and the more inferior or damaged descrip tions for distilling. We repeal that the supply of good to prime grocery sugars, such as are chiefly pur-chased by the people or go into coasumpton, does not exceed probably much, if any, over one-differ of the hegsheads of sugars in this markel. office was steady yesterday, with sales of 800 bags of Res at 10%c. a 11%c.; and a small lot St. Doming sold a 1114c. There was more freight offering for Europe, whi rates were steady. Among the engagements for Liverood were 1,300 hbds sugar at 10s. per ton, and grain to Giargow at 6 %d. in ship's bags, and a vessel was engage to read with flour at \$1 per

The Coming Revolution in Diplomacy. The just appreciation of the true position of the British question in India that has been exhibited by the press in this country, and particularly by the HERALD, has been received in Eng land with a lively feeling of surprise and gratifi cation, which is augmented in no small degree by the contrast it presents with the tone of public opinion here during the late Eastern war. In discussing the causes that have led to this

favorable expression of feeling by the American people, the English journalists have not risen to a recognition of its true cause. They attribute it variously, to a calculation of what America would gain or lose by the disgrace and ruin of England; to an American sympathy with Clive ard his filibuster contemporaries; to a national appreciation of Hastings, Wellesly and other vigorous manifest destinarians in India; to a correct judgment of each other, through the possession of like tendencies and a common language; and to the natural instincts of a ruling race, which knows that itself, or any other like it, "is not easily dispossessed of an ancient dominion." But while it has not recognized the true cause of the present sympathy of America with England, the British press has been led by its grateful surprise to a deep and philosophical appreciation of our position as a nation as regards this continent, and to the utterance of sentiments which, if honestly and truly, advocated, must be productive of the highest and most permanent good results. It was the ignoring of this position of the United States, and the unwise announcement by a British minister on the floor of Partiament, that the union of the English and French Cabinets contemplated not only a union of their policy in the war then existing but that it would be extended over the whole world, that completely changed the popular feeling in this country toward the contestants in the late war in the East. The sentiment of self-respect and the instinct of self-defence led us to

In the present stress of England's position in India, we have not been led to the expression of our friendly sympathy by any of the sordid motives or limited causes above cited. It has emanated from a much higher and nobler source. Taking a comprehensive view of the position of the four great nationalities now leading in the march of civiliza tion, it is evident to us that no one of them can suffer a severe reverse, such as would be the destruction of England's rule in Iudia without manifest disadvantage to all, and delay of the development and elevation of man every where. It is because we contemplate the position of ourselves and the nations of Europe from this high stand that we sympathise with England in her present trouble, and not only wish that she may come soon and safely out of it, but are ready to extend her a helping hand should she come to such sore need. This we believe to be our duty toward every nation that stands with us in the vanguard of civilization; and we believe it not only to be our duty and interest, but also that of France and Russia, as we explained not many | der of the day under their régime. sys since. A few words ke our th

reject at once such an unwise, impracticable and

selfish combination.

There are four great living nations leading the advancing columns of civilization, and each has a development and a mission distinct from the others, but all blending and harmonizing in the one great purpose, which is the advance of all. England, cribbed in her island home, can only carry on her developement upon the sea, and through colonial establishments This she has done with an energy and success that need no eulogy. From time to time she has been called upon to throw her weight into one or other of the ascending scales of European politics, of which she is, in fact, only the balancing power. France is called by her territorial position, her intellectual activity, her refined taste and her social development to lead the European division, and to counterpoise the great Russian column in the East. To Russia participating in all the developments of Europe is assigned the task of assimilating the progress of civilization so that it can be spreaf through her peculiar forms and facilities, over the whole extent of Northern and Central Asia. And to this country belongs the task of marshalling the communities of America and leading them in consonance with the world's great progress. There duties are all instinctive and self-imposed in these nations, and it is only when they leave their proper sphere of action and unwisely endeavor to restrict the natural development of each other, that they come in conflict. Through the medium of commerce and a free intercourse, the advance of each is participated in by all.

It is the true and philosophical appreciation of this our position as a nation, as it relates to the West Indies and Spanish America, that the press of England has been led into by its grateful surprise. It has suddenly abandoned all the old sentimentalism of Palmerston and the statesmen of the bygone dark ages of international politics, and taken a common sense practical view of the question. It suddenly awakens to the fact that Englishmen may look without jealousy or regret on the progress of the American Union towards the southern continent;" and we rejoice that it has done so. Holding as we do to our gational faith, that territorial possession is merely a tenure guaranteeing peaceful enjoyment by all men, each one being free to come and go as he listeth, we can never deny to England, or to any one else, a free and safe transit wherever we may rule. And we wish to see the press of England and of all Europe, not only alive to this truth but awake to the great mission which is opened before it. It knew what it was called to do in the late struggle in the East, and it applied all its energies to the task. It broke down the feudalistic pepotism of the army; it exposed the inefficiency of the commissariat; it drove ignorance, imbecility and "secresy for the public good" in dismay from their high places; it infused new life into the nation, and brought out all its powers. Never was a contest prosecuted with such vigor; the press, by its sole exertions, changed the whole

art of war. The truth of all this will be doubly

evident in the present contest in India, and England will rejoice that its free press drove old fogyism from the War Office.

Let it now join us, and drive it from the Foreign Office. We do not mean men, but measures. It matters little who rules if they rule right. But this old foily of secret diplomacy and intrigue against the fair and open handed advance of each nation in its true developement, must be rooted out. The thinking and governing mind of England will soon recognise that there is no conflict between European and American civilization, if the press of both countries is true to its mission. A spirit of mutual emulation should exist, and it will urge each on. A free and high toned press is the only proper diplomatic corps to discuss international affairs; and such a press will soon make as great a change in diplomacy as it has effected in the art of war. Leave social forms and questions to be discussed and settled by every nation to its own liking. Hvery man can reguate his own household better than can a stranger; and so it is with nations. On such a platform which can only be constructed and sustained by s free and high toned press, the United States England, France and Russia may all stand in harmony, to the peaceful and enduring progress of the world.

REFORM IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.-We republish the appeal of Mesers. Alsop, Stewart, Comstock & Olyphant to the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in order that so important a document shall have the widest publicity:-

widest publicity:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EDIAMA RAILROAD COMPANY:—
The undersigned are largely in forested, as owners and directors, in Western railroads, and feel a deep interest in the success of your company. Of the affairs of the company, and the de alls of its management, they know but little; but they do know that, owing to its commanding podition, the business and profits of the road should equal that of any other of similar length in the country; its credit should be unimpaired, and its profits regularly paid in dividends.

should be animicated, and he profile regularly paid in di-vidends.

The last few months have seen the credit of the read processed, and the market price of the stock depreciated. Unless some successful effort be made to retrieve its failen fortunes, there seems to be for it no escape from ni-ter insolvence.

failen fortance, there seems to be for it no escape from uster insolvency.

At the request of many largely interested in this road, the undersigned respectfully suggest to the stockholders that, as the present beard of directors have resigned and estless a meeting of the stockholders at Adrian. Mich., on the 25th day of September i. st., to etect a new board, and as the present directors decime a re-election, that it is of vital importance to the stockholders that an able and harmonious board be chosen. Should such directors be chosen, and should the condition of the company be as is represented, there is little doubt that the floating debt can all be funded; that the business of the road, when enjoying good credit, can be economically managed, and that the stockholders can took to the time when they shall recove an income for their investment.

can look to the time when they shall recoive an income for their investment.

United, prompt and harmonious action is necessary to produce this result, and it is therefore requested of the saveral stockholders that they return the assect proxy, duly executed by one or more stockholders, to Joseph W. alsep, Eq. No. 42 South street, or to box No. 852 New York Past Office, as soon as possible.

Should a sufficient number of proxice be sent in, the previous will endeavor to select a Board of Directors who will have the condeavor to select a Board of the stockholders, and whose names will be the guaranty that the business of the road will be conducted in the best possible name.

business of the road will be conducted in the best possible marner. The company needs benest, intelligent, able and well known directors. The office of director will be far from destrable in uself; but if the road has in it the condition as determined of auccess, its officers can show that condition, and develope those elements.

Jusciph W. Alsop, of the firm of Alsop & Chauncey, No. 42 South a rect.

Robert L. Stewart, of the firm of R. L. & A. Sienart.

No. 256 Green with streat.

Samuel W. Commont, late of the firm of Howland & Archivall, No. 54 South street.

Robert M. Olyphant, of the firm of Olyphant's Sons, No. 48 South street.

This is the first sensible step that we have een taken toward a reform in railway manage-

ment, and a re-organization of one of the most scandalously misused roads in the country. As these eminent merchants say, there is no eason why the Michigan Southern Company should be so much worse off than its neighbors. unless its finances have been grossly and shamefully mismanaged during a long period of time. The way to find out the true character of the past and to secure the best guarantee for the future is to elect entirely new men to the direction-men who can afford to tell us the truth about what was done before their time, and who have character enough to hold out some guarantee that frauds and trickeries will not be the or-

concern to speedy and utter ruin and desolation. is to elect the old managers, who have proved on the one hand, their incompetency to work the road profitably, and, on the other, their unwillingness to work it honestly.

Stockholders may easily decide between the

THE TAMMANY HALL TROUBLES-THE MEPHIS-COPULES OF THE PARTY CAMP. Notwithstand. ing the well intended and well directed efforts of the several divisions of the democracy of this city to bring about the reunion and consolidation of their forces, there is yet a screw or two loose which prevents the proper working of the machinery. Our impression is that the chief mischief-maker and traitor in the camp

Daniel E. Sickles; and that, aided by the folly, ignorance and stupidity of such bungling managers as Sanders, Rynders and Hart, this man Sickles keeps our democratic factions by the ears, inside and outside of Tammany Hall.

This Mephistophiles of the party was last win ter cheek by jowl with the Seward oligarchy at Albany, sometimes voting with them, sometime against them; but always, when wanted, secretly playing into their hands. In the late squabbles between the metropolitan and municipal police authorities this very man Sickles might have been found in the back rooms occupied by such democrats as A. Oakey Hall, Gen Hail, Recorder Smith and their official associates and advisers. Still, this double dealing Daniel E Sickles contrived to get himself appointed as the counsel in the matter of the Street Commissioner case of Deviin against Conover, and we have reason to believe that the object of Sickles n this movement was to betray his client and serve his adversary, and that he did betray the cause of Devlin, and did play the spy in behalf

of the Conover party. It strikes us, therefore, that the first step required towards the reunion of the democracy is the expulsion of Sickles from the negotiations on any side of the question, or in behalf of any faction, great or small. Suppose they try it?

NEWSPAPER SCANDALS .- We have had occasion everal times of late to animadvert with severity upon the course pursued by certain of our cotem poraries in reporting indecent trials, and indulg ing in Indelicate comments upon the evidence We regret to say that among these journals the Tribune has been the most conspicuous for raking up filth from any and every quarter, and parading it in the most offensive manner before the eyes of its readers. Hardly a day passes but the Troune contains some law report or prurient story which no decent man would like to have within reach of his wife and daughter.

Yesterday's Tribune, for instance, contained an elaborate account of a divorce case, with the narrative of the adultery which led to the divorce the picture of the scene when the parties were detroted in flagrante delicto, an elaborate description of their dress and personal appearance on that occasion, and finally their names, and the addresses of the houses of assignation where they

were accustomed to meet. Now what good purpose could such an article as this serve? It might tickle the fancy of some worn out sensualist; it might guide some evil minded persons to houses of assignation; but whom could it benefit? Wherein, indeed, do such descriptions as this differ from the articles in the obscene papers whose suppression the Tribuna always describes with such sympathy.

A father who, reading such articles, could leave the Tribune within reach of his daughters ought to be scouted from society.

MR BUCHANAN'S KANSAS LETTER-A BOMB SHELL AMONG THE AGITATORS.—The Kansas let ter of Mr. Buchanan seems to have fallen like a bombshell among the agitators of "bleeding Kansas," if we may judge from its paralyzing effects upon the anti-administration organs of this metropolis. To be sure, we have the five bundredth repetition of the same old story of "bogus Legislatures" and "border rufflan appointments," &c., from the Tribune; but our next best croaker of "border ruffian" frauds, usurpations and atrocities—the Evening Post-sinks into a piti ful whine of the violation in this letter of Mr Buchanan's of that sense of official dignity which should keep him aloof from the political squabbles of the day, however great the provocation to enter the arena. But Professor Silliman-a learned professor

too, on primary tertiary, pre-Adamite, Saurian and other geological formations-with his fortytwo Connecticut clergymen at his back, electing themselves as special expounders of the constitution, the laws of the land and the decrees of God Almighty, addressed their memorial to the President as if in expectation of an answer, and they have got it-that is all. It is something more, perhaps, than they expected; but as they charged the President with the violation of his official oath in his administration of Kansas affairs, the temptation on his part to give these clerical politicians a wholesome lesson was too strong and the opportunity too inviting to be resisted. He has, therefore, given them their answer, and defined his position so frankly and plainly that they can have no further doubts as to where he stands or what he means to do. What more do they want? What more could they ask?

The Times, which has undertaken the thankles task of serving two political masters-W. H. Seward and Governor Walker-at the same time. echoes the whine of the Post, that this Kansas letter of Mr. Buchanan is "undignified, uncalled for and injudicious." But if a call from forty odd political clergymen of Connecticut may not be considered a call, we should like to know what constitutes a call to which the President may reply without offence to his dignity. We think that the call of these reverend politicians was a very loud call and a very impudent call; and that the President, without compromising his dignity in the least, has modestly but firmly put a stop to the impudence of these self-conceited expounders of politics and religion.

We have not yet been favored with the tremen dous views of the redoubtable Chevalier Webb on this admirable Kansas manifesto of the President But the Chevalier Webb for some days past has been so befogged and muddled with the sufferings of the lame ducks and financial stool pigeons of Wall street that he has had no mind for the discussion of Kansas affairs. In fact, this Kansas letter of the President has left the Chevalier and all our nigger-worshipping agitators without a leg to stand upon, and we are confident that the excellent effects of this good letter will continue and extend. North and South, until this Kansas im broglio is settled, pro-slavery or no slavery, by her admission into the Union as a sovereign

ENGAGEMENT OF TANBELLE .- Mr. Maretzek annon that Signor Tamberlik, a tenor of world-wide reputation. te positively engaged for Mr. Marshall, and that he will ing engagement at St. Petersburg

The ROSTANI BALLET COMPANY, engaged by Maretzek the Philadelphia Academy, the Broadway and Boston

theatres, arrived at Phila felphia on Thursday night.

City Intelligence. AMPRICAN AND FOREIGN BRILL SOCIETY .- The regular monthly Board meeting of this society was held on Toursday, September 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House 115 and 111 Nassau street-Rev. B. T. Weich, D. D , Pre sident of the Society, in the chair. Letters from Rev. L. Jewett, of Nellore, India, asking ald to print the New Testament in the Telugu language, with the view, if pea sible, of having a copy of the same, in one volume, placed in every town and village in the Telugu country; from Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg, Germany, giving a very interesting account of the Bible reading labor in the country, and advising that he had draws on the treasurer of the seciety for \$14.40; from Rev. J. N. Cusick, of Canada West, asking aid to print the New Testament in the Mohawk incian language; together with a large number of emmunications from abroad saking for appropriations of Scriptures, were presented, and the requests gran et, so far as the treasury allowed. Reports from forty-two Bible readers in the employ of the society for the last three months, including 12 in Germany, naiver the direction of the Rev J. Y. Oncken, for the last six months, were presented, showing the following truly interesting and bappy results—Family visits, 20,054 families destitute of the Scriptures, 1,006; number of individuals induced to attend. 719; prayer meetings and Sonday schools attended, 1,716; number converted to God, 159, baptized, 116. The Board fool much encouraged in there results of their Bible reading enterprise, and cannot but hope that additional receipts will noon enable them to extend their labors by doubling the number of Rible readers, and thus heaten on the work of disterminating God's word among men. In order to awaken more of an interest in this cause, the Board decided that public meetings should be held monthy, or as often as ofreumstances would allow, it one or more of the direction of the Colporteur Committee.

Amenauce Escans Contrast No. 6 (better known as "Bg country, and advising that he had draws on the treasure the direction of the Colporteur Committee.

America Esgine Company No. 6 (better known as "Big

under the foremanship (for the occasion) of William M.
Tweed. They will muster one hundred men; and the
machine has been "fixed up protty," and would take the
first prize at any world's fair. It is, in fact, a model of beauty, and reflects great credit on the good taste of the beauty, and reflects great credit on the good tasts of the members. The company and engine will leave their house at 3 P. M.; and after parading through East Broadway. Chaiham, Nassan and Fulion streets, they will take the boat at the foot of Buans street, for the Eric care. They will visit successively Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Moutreal, Quebec, and other places in Canada, and will return by way of Boston, Providence, &n.—making the trip, if possible, in ten days. The assessment on each member is \$100. This willibe the excursion of the season, and no doubt but that 6's follows will enjoy them selves.

A BRAUTIFUL LITTLE GIRL MISSISO-FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED -Mary Dunn, a very interesting and handsome little girl, aged about eleven years, was sent from home by her paaged about eleven years, was sent from home by her parents, on Wednesday morning last, to a store in Bleecker street, and has not store been heard of. She resided in Minetta lane, near Bleecker street, and had one dollar to pay for her purchases. As the child was in the habit of going on similar errands frequently, it is feared she has been foully dealt with, or entited a way for bad purposes officer Philips, of the Metropolitan Police, can give all particulars concerning her. She had on, when leaving home a barege dress and white sack; she was without a bonnel UNENGWN MAN FOUND DROWNED .- Coronor Guyon, o Westfield, Staten Island, held an inquest on the body of ashore on the beach at Debau's Point, near Red Bank light, Princes' Bay, on Wednesday evening. The deceased was dressed in a dark sack coat and pants, check shirt and no vest; had in his proxet a carpenter's rule and pair of calippers. Dr. Golder gave as his opinion that the body had been in the water at least ten days; it was much decomposed. An incised wound of two inches was through the scalp over the cocipital bone—no fracture of the bone; the dector considered that the wound would produce stonning, but not immediate cea'h when gives. Verdict of the jory was that the decreased came to his death from causes unknown to the jory.

MARCY TREPMORIAL -The subscribers to the above fund. who have not yet reen the service of plate, are informe that it will remain at the store of Mesure. Tiffany & Co. the manufacturers, No 850 Broadway, for a short time longer, before sending it to fire, Marcy; and they are is vised to call and examine it.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affaire in Washington.

FIRE RESIGNATION OF TUBER GUATAM—DESPATEMENT FROM THE PARTIES SQUADEON—SUGGESS OF THE CAMES. EXPERIMENT.—CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL

Mr. Justice Curis has resigned his seat upon the Su-preme bench, in consequence, it is believed here, of the castigation the President gave the Dred Scouttes and negro worshippers generally in his late letter to the Connect

tergy men. The Navy Department has received int spatches from our Pacifi; squadron. Commodors Mervin had left Panama for San Francisco in the Independence The Decator had reached Passama, with twenty five Walker's mea, in a destitute condition and authoring from beir wounds. Twelve had been transferred to the John fan Francisco.

General Mora denies the report that Americans had been fo cibly detained on the Isthmus by Costa Rica. Thos who remained, he mys, did so voluntarily, and were paid for their services.

received by the War Department from Mr. Beale, Super intendent of the wagon road expedition from Fort Defiance The camel experiment is pronounced successful. These animals carried seven hundred pounds burthen, princi pally provender for mules, and were much less tade that he mules They est but little except bushes, preferring them to wass. Mr. R. conceives it easier to manage train of iwenty cameis than one of the males. That temper, tractability, caps ity for bearing burthens, and going without water, while they live on food upon which ther asimals would starve, render them valuable for transportation on the prairies. Every unshed animai reached El Paso lame but the camels, not one of which even exhibited fatigue.

The Attorney General has decided against the sufficiency of the title to the proposed site for the new Custom House and Post office in Balti nore.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending August 51

On deposit. \$22,326,343
Amount subject to draft 19,965,121
Receipts for the week 1,746 664
Drafts issued 1,544 666 Naval Court of Inquiry No. 3 met to-day, but adjourned

over, only one member being present.

The interior Department received to day a copy of a lease of a portion of the Exchange Buildings in San Fran-cisco, now used for the United States Circuit and District Courts. The rept has been reduced only eleven thousand

The Board of Examiners to report upon the models for the new war sloop have no easy task assigned them Thirteen models are presented which have to be examine in detail with all their lines and calculations. They are all beautiful and possess great merit yet they differ widely one from another. The impression of the Board is that it will require at least one month to make the examination before they will be able to report.

Mr. Cass is greatly annoyed at the unaccountable silence of Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, our special agent to Centra; America. Everything connected with Nicaragua is neces early suspended availing a report from him. It was, at one time, proposed to send instructions to Mr. Jones by a second agent who should travel through the country and note its condition. Mr. Cass favored this plan, and he now regrets, wher too law, that he did no

was surprised at not receiving an answer to Mr Cass' communication to the British government on the subject of the rejected Dallas-Clarendon trenty. Thus is not true There is no surprise on the subject. Mr. Cass is perfectly sware of the cause of the delay, and the same cause may may, bowever, the friendly relations which now so happily exist being the two governments will not be later ted. Of this fact ample assurances have been given by the distinguished representatives of each of the go THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOR

THE ALLIGED DETENTION OF AMERICAN'S BY COSTA RICA-THE COLORADO EXPEDITION-THE TREATY WITH NEW GRANADA CONTEMPLATED, ETC.

Washington, Sept. 4, 1857.
The Navy Department this morning received despatche tal and had an interview with General Mora, the late con

mander of the Costs Rican forces in Nicaragua, relative to the alleged foreible detention of certain American citizen on the lake of Nicaragua and San Juan steamers by the Costa Rican authorities. Gen. Mora denied any such detention, and said that the engineers and hands employed or occupied on the said steamers by him or his subor dinates were paid by Costa Rica, and none were forced to remain in any capacity. The contracts were made of their own free will, and not more than half a dozen American citizens in Nicaragua chose to remain there. The main portion of the party which goes out an

command of Lieut. Ives for the exploration of the Rio Colorado, will start in the Star of the West to morrow, on route immediately to the Guif of California from San Francisco, n a sailing vessel, taking with him the materials for a small steamer. On reaching the mouth of the Colorad this steemer will be put together, when the party will forthwith commessee the sacens of the river. This expe. dition of Lieut. Ives, it is believed, will eventu prove to be one of the most important enter ther considered simply with reference to its anticipated scientific results, or more generally to the future desiray of the vast region which it contemplated thus to throw open to the march of civilization. The Colorado is the largest river, save one, of any west of the Rocky mountains. The lower por tions of the valley at points where it has been crossed exploring parties, has been found to possess a soil of un-surpassed richness, and the region through which it flows valuable kind Trappers tell extravagant stories of the sublimity of the scenery on the higher portions of the which the river passes. The new Territory of Arizona which borders the lower portion is being fast filled by emigrants. From Salt Lake, too, the Mormons are push ing towards this valley, and are now within twentythat Lieutenant Ives may find the river navigable for hi small steamers as high up as the S7th pareliel of latitude which will bring him to a point at no great distance from the Salt Lake region, and solve the problem of a short and direct water communication between that Territary and the Pacific ocean. The surveys and explorations connect ed with this expedition will include the various departments of topography, geology, zoology, mineralogy, &c. Lieutenant Ives is aiready familiar with a portion of the Whipple upon the Pacific Ratiroad exploration, near the Soth parallel of intituie. The expedition is despatched under orders from the War Department, and will be cially granifying to the citizens of California, who have long desired that the resources of the unknown territory The government has received despatches from Wm Carry Jones, but they contain nothing definite in regard

Capt. Goldsborough has been relieved from duty on the third naval court of inquiry, and Capt. Pearson appointed The articles of the treaty between the United States and

Upwards of five hundred thousand bushels of wheat were received at Augusta, Georgia, during the month of

New Granada are agreed upon, and will soon be transmit

ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1857. Willard P. Daniels, President of the Niagara County lank, at Lockport, was robbed last night on the Central

Railroad care, of a pocketbook containing drafts to the amount of \$30,000, mostly on business firms of Albany and New York. One of them was a sight draft on the Bank o the Capitol for \$2,200 or \$2,500. Payment has been stopped. The drafts were all unaccepted, and not negotia bie. The bank will not lose any portion of the amount It is supposed that Mr. Daniels was followed by thieves all

The Rochester Potsoning Case

the way from home.

Rоспияти, Sept. 4, 1867. Mr. Robertson, the cashler of the Eagle Bank, who is charged with attempting to murder his wife by adminis tering poison, waived an examination and gave ball to appear at court before Judge Munger. Much interest is

Attack on a British Officer.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4, 1867. Licut Tryon, of the Thirty pinth regiment, while hunting up deserters in Griffintown last night, was attacked by a party of rowdles, one of whom he shot. Lieut. T. imme-Mately gave himself up to the civil authorities

The United States Agricultural Society Ma-

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sopt. 4, 1864 The attendance to day, the fifth of the Exhibition, be-been very large. The day was principally devoted to the exhibition of horses. Pive Arabian horses, belonging to A. Keene Biobards, of Georgetown, Ky., altracted a great deal of attention They were named Mason, D. Water Reythian, Sovereign, and American Peddler. Blue ribbons were awarded to sovereign, and red to Soythian. Severe rings were awarded to young horses, mules and jack

and there was a trial of alougha. The following are the awards for the reaping macres Chicago, gold medal, Walter A. Wood, House Falls, N. v. niver medal; Warsen, Brokaw and Colld, Springueto Ohio, breeze medal; and Jonathan Haines, Pekin, the diploma. For respers and mowers combined, the follow ng awards were made:-- Walter A. Woot, Hoosas Palls N. Y , gold medal; D. M. Osborne, Baffalo, eilver meda Warden, Brokaw and Child, brenzo medal The away for mowing machines have not yet been made

Grand Muster of Firemen at Worcester, Man WORCESTER, MASS. Sept. 4, 1867

The firemen's grand muster came of in this city to des The weather has been delightful, and the city thronged About sixty companies were present. The grand procession composed of nearly 3,600 fremen in uniform, will numberless bands of music and with their apparatus tame. fully decorated, started at 9% o'clock this morning, marched round the City Hall, making a brilliant appear age. The trial for prizes took place this afternoon, on the common, for which some forty companies competed, wat the following result:- First prize, \$500, awarded to Tohigh; second prize, \$200, awarded to Merriman, No. 4, of Lowell, for playing 170 feet high; third prize, \$100, tub, for playing 161 feet high; fourth prize, \$75, a warder to Independence, No. 5, of North Bridge water, for plares 160 feet high; fifth prize, \$50, awarded to Barnicost, wa 11, of Boston, for playing 160 feet high. It is estimate: that iwenty thousand people were present. The gathering of Gremen was the largest over convened in Massacan

Drial of Abiguil Gardner for Murder Bosron, Sept. 4, 1841

The trial of Abigail Gardner, for the marder of her her and, Hosea James Gardne , late Postmaster at Hingham by admiristering arrenic to him, has occupied the Supres Judicial Court, in session at Plymouth, nearly the whole week. The theory of the defence is the absence of direct proof, the encertainty of circumstantial evidence, the ed himself. The evidence and arguments closed h night, and Judge Merrick charged the jury this foreness Previous to the Judge's charge Mrs. Gardner addresses the jury. She labored under much excitement, and frequently burst into tears, but solemnly deplaced her enti-

The jury retired at half pass 10 o'slock this morning, and came into Court again at half past 6 o'clock this evening unable to agree upon a verdict. The Court then instructed them to deliberate further, but there is no prospect of their bringing in a verdict to night.

WARRINGTON, Sept 4, 1862 The Texas papers abound with statements of Indian out ages. The Indians appeared in the vicinity of San An tonic, and Captain Whiting, of the Second Cavairy, was went to pursuit, recaptured all the horses and muies taken

Capt. Pope's party had arrived at Fort Clarke all wall The Indians were very troublesome along the route; bewere defeated in two engagements near Fort Lancaster when a sergeant of the 8th Infantry was killed. The Indian't were mounted and armed with Sparce's and Con-

A thousand head of cattle had died of starvation on the sund of Galveston.

The subject of a constitutional convention was being ag ated in Texas. It appeared probable that General Henderson would decline, and that Hon Matt. Ward would be nominated for

Cotton Receipts at Savanzah.

the United States Senate in the place of Rush

Washington, Sept. 26, 1861 On the lat test, in Savannes, the stock of cotion was 1,500 bales against the same amount last year.

Fire in Brattleboro'. Vt. BRATTLEBORO', Sept. 4, 1887

A fire occurred here last night, destroying about twenty buildings, including the dwellings of Meure Read, Bara sam and Stebeins, and the paper mill and rule factory of

Markete.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA Soyd. 4, 18e;

Stocks are heavy. Pennsylvanis free, 52%; Realing
Railroad, 27%; Long laind Railroad, 9%; Morris Canal.
50; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%.

Flour is tending downward. Sales to day 300 bbis, as 55 50 a \$6 35. Whiskey is dull at 22b. Freights—Wheal 18c to New York Imports yesterday—5,000 bbis, 5 5az, 7,400 bushels wheat 10,000 bushels cara, and 3,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels wheat, 5,500 bashels wheat, 5,500 corn, and 40,000 bushels cats.

BUTFALD, Spot. 4—5 P. M. Flour dull. Sales 500 bbis, at \$5 35 a 35 to extra Oute and Michigan. Wheat lower. Sales 4,000 bushels thing of spring, at \$1: 4,200 bushels white 0hio, at \$1 \$5, and 4,000 bushels prime white Kentucky at \$1 37. Corn heavy and offered at \$5c. without bayers. Oats innotive Whitkey 22c. Freights—13d. for wheat to New York Lake imports for the 24 hours conding it noon to-day -5,000 bushels outs. Canal exports—25,000 bushels outs.

CHIGAGO, Sept. 4-6 P. M. Chicago, Sept. 4-6 P. M.
Flour Cull. Wheat active. Corregulet. Oats, orthing
doing. Shipments to Berfalo-800 bits. flour, 92,000
bushels wheat, 32,000 bushels corn. Shipments to Occage-Ne flour or wheat, 41,000 bushels own. Receipts1,150 bbis flour, 119,500 bushels wheat, 33,000 bushels

Flour market dull and very little deing. Sales not over 400 or 500 bbls., at former raics. Gritn—Sales not over 400 or 500 bbls., at former raics. Gritn—Sales of 4 000 bushels red lilinois winter wheat, at \$1 42%, and 2,000 bushels white on private terms. Corn again lower, and offering freely. A large quantity shouts pressing on the market, but buyers are generally sty. Sales foot aphout 20,000 bushels, morely at 150, for Western mixed, allost. Sales of 1,000 bushels State mait, at \$1.65. Rarley in good supply, but dul; no sales. Skipped last night-10,000 bushels corn, 8 000 bushels wheat

The St. Sicholas Hotel Defale SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hor. Judge Pushody. Part 4 - J. M. Lauder M. John F. Treadwell and obers This was a bearing on an order to show cause way as tachment obtained by Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprie stachment obtained by Er. Freedwell, one of the propriet of the St. Nicholas Hotel, against the wardrobe of Lawier, his late employé, should not be wasted and sea saide. Argument was heard, after which the Judge saids had not her matter (the Unningham case) set down for 150 o'clock, and this motion should stand over. Counsel for Lawier said he thought this care should have precodence. The defendant had taken possession of Mr. Lawier's wardrobe, and he must either go naked or its had-

it is bed.

Mr. Harrington seld his mother and sister should give bim some of the funds he had placed in their hands Abim some of the funds he had placed in their hands Abim some of the suspection of soungel is outside the papers in the case, it should not be attended to by the Court.

The Judge did not think they should take possession of the wardrobe.

the wardrobe.

Mr Harrington—They have given him more closhes
than he desiree, and as much or more than is owned by
any lawyer in this Court. Mr. Treadwell had given bail
is \$15,000 in this matter, and Mr. Lawier could not suffer

much.

The Judge remarked that there was a mistake in the amount of ball; he had fixed the ball on Treadwell & Co. at \$1,500, and he had seen it named at \$15,000.

Mr. Harrington— We gave the amount of ball the fiberts demanded, and that is \$15,000.

The case was then adjourned to Monday, at 12 o'clock

Supreme Court-Special Term.
THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONCROVESSY. Before Hon. Judge Peabody. er to. The Mayor, Devin and others -On applica

ion of Mr. Sickles, and by consent of Mr. Field, the bear ing of this matter was postponed to Monday next, at one

o'clock.

John H. Marsh et. Albert Lovery and others.—Motion to variate judgment decied, with \$10 costs.

John Harris and others is: Therdare J. Flod.—Motion to strike out the answer as sham and false must be decied. In the matter of the application of Allen Clark as John Anderson, Jr.—Motion for a mandamus granted.

The Hartem School. o THE ROLFOR OF THE USBALD.

school at Harlem, is founded upon erroneous information. No "announcement his been made that it will not open for No "announcement his been made that it will not open for at least four weeks to dome." It is will understood by true tees and teachers that the school will be resumed on Monday, September 7. Until within a fer days of closing the achool the sessions were regularly hold, the only change made being in the hour of recess, and this was done to avoid seeding the children in the yard while it was completed by the workmen. The primary department was stammand on two or three occasion at an earlier hour than armal, when the condition of the work rendered it impredent to keep the children any longer, and for three or four days previous to the close all the departments were dismissed as the noon recess on account of the point.

days previous to the close all the missed at the noon recess on account of the new York, Sept. 3, 1857.